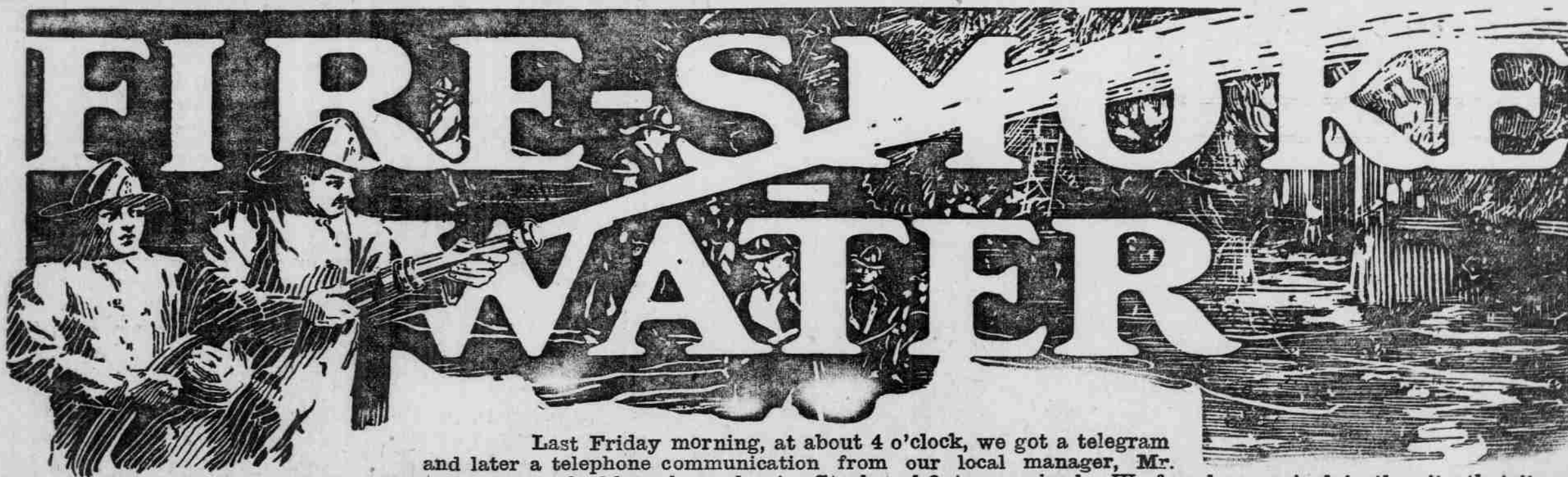


951 Main Street

Home of Rogers Clothes

Burned Out Friday, Dec. 6



Stock and Fixtures Completely Ruined By Fire Friday, Dec. 6

Last Friday morning, at about 4 o'clock, we got a telegram and later a telephone communication from our local manager, Mr. Charles J. Collins, telling us that our Bridgeport store had been burned out. Stock and fixtures ruined. We found, on arrival in the city that it would take many weeks to repair the damage, and that although we could duplicate the stock from our own factory, we could not install new fixtures and be ready for business for many weeks, so we have leased, as temporary quarters, the store in the

## Court Exchange Building

215 STATE Cor. Broad Street

AND SHALL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS SATURDAY, DEC. 14th, 1912

WE HAD PREPARED FOR THE HOLIDY SEASON A SPECIAL

### FACTORY SURPLUS STOCK SALE

Which we proposed to hold in our own location, but on account of the fire now hold it in our temporary quarters  
HERE IS THE STORY OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT

### 400 SUITS and 400 OVERCOATS

prepared for our Bridgeport store. Now we have to dispose of them in our temporary store. Every garment is new. Every piece of goods in our new location is direct from our own factory

\$27.50, \$25.00, \$22.50 and \$20.00 Suits and Overcoats  
\$20, \$18 and \$16.50 Suits and Overcoats  
\$16, \$15 and \$13.50 Suits and Overcoats

NOW \$18.00  
NOW \$14.00  
NOW \$11.50

REMEMBER that we manufacture every garment that we sell in our own factory. You save the middleman's profit. Every garment is all wool and strictly hand tailored.

ROGERS CLOTHES

TEMPORARY QUARTERS  
215 State St.

## INJURED EMPLOYEES PROFIT UNDER THE COMPENSATION ACT

MASSACHUSETTS LAW APPEARS TO HAVE GIVEN SATISFACTION.

MANY PUZZLING CASES SETTLED

Widows and Children Provided For—Thousands of Men and Women in State Compensated for Injuries.

The success of the Massachusetts workmen's compensation act, which went into effect July 1, has established beyond doubt that it is one of the most important pieces of legislation from a humanitarian standpoint ever enacted in this State. Hundreds of accident cases which previous to the enactment of the law would have probably escaped public notice and which would never have been settled without much litigation have been brought before the industrial accident commission since July and settled to the satisfaction of the injured parties. Since the act went into effect and the commission was organized, agreements of settlements between injured employees and insurance companies have been filed with the board to the number of approximately 1,300 a month. Many other agreements which involve only the payment of fee for medical and surgical treatment are yet to be filed.

The law already has secured compensation for the injury of thousands of men and women in the State, besides providing for widows and children of workmen who were killed in the course of their occupations. In the first three months of the existence of the commission 125 fatal accidents occurred and the amount due to those 81 of the fatally injured were insured. Only 22 left dependents, however, and these dependents are entitled to \$120.00. The amount due for sickness and burial of the 19 cases with no dependents was \$3,500.

The Boston Globe reviews the work of the commission and discusses some interesting cases which have been brought before it for settlement. Among the cases mentioned by the Globe is that of a bartender who on refusing to serve a drink to an irate customer is stabbed and who later is declared entitled to compensation under the terms of the act. The facts were that a man entered a barroom and asked for a free drink. His request was denied and he promptly made the offending bartender the object of his rage. During the assault the bartender was seriously wounded and required the ministrations of a physician. He was compelled to remain in bed for several days. The proprietor of the establishment was insured under the workmen's compensation act, but the issue arose as to whether the bartender's injury was one arising out of, and in the course of his employment. The accident board decided that the injury was received in the ordinary course of employment and awarded compensation to the wounded man. Hence it may be reasoned that personal injury at the hands of increased customers is one of the hazards of the occupation of serving drinks in public places.

This proposition laid before Chairman James B. Carroll and his associates on the Massachusetts industrial

accident board, which administers the workmen's compensation act, is only one of many puzzling questions that have been settled in the brief existence of this commission. Most rulings on disputed points have been sought in the past five months than will be submitted in corresponding periods hereafter, because the board has been obliged to establish precedents in so many cases where the dispute was friendly and only for the purpose of securing advice.

Employees of cities and towns are not entitled to compensation for injury under the act, unless the case in question is covered by a special statute. A driver of a scavenger wagon of a municipal department was injured and the attention of the accident board was called. The commission ruled that recovery for an employee of a city who was engaged in a public duty imposed by law for the benefit of the public from which no profit or advantage is derived by the municipality.

HOUSEOWNER NOT LIABLE

There has been a difference of opinion as to the liability of the owner of a house for injuries to workmen engaged in making repairs and the opinion of the commission was asked. The question was, whether a houseowner who called in a carpenter, a paper hanger or a mason and instructed him to make necessary repairs, should be responsible for the injury of any such workman. The accident board ruled that in such circumstances the houseowner was not an employer, within the definition of the workmen's compensation act, because he was not hiring a man while engaged in his usual trade, business, profession or occupation. Houseowners who employ men to make repairs are free from liability for their injury.

Some members of a church wished information from the accident board as to whether that institution should insure itself against injury to its employees, among them the pastor, the organist and the choir leader. The board replied that if the minister or the organist were injured while in the performance of the obligations of his calling the church was not liable. Each, in the opinion of the board, is an independent contractor, performing his work according to his own ideas, and the relation of master and servant does not exist between church and pastor or church and organist. The commission has not satisfied itself whether the Massachusetts act has extra-territorial effect, whether workmen employed by Massachusetts corporations are protected while at work in another State. This question among the cases mentioned by the Globe is that of a bartender who on refusing to serve a drink to an irate customer is stabbed and who later is declared entitled to compensation under the terms of the act. The facts were that a man entered a barroom and asked for a free drink. His request was denied and he promptly made the offending bartender the object of his rage. During the assault the bartender was seriously wounded and required the ministrations of a physician. He was compelled to remain in bed for several days. The proprietor of the establishment was insured under the workmen's compensation act, but the issue arose as to whether the bartender's injury was one arising out of, and in the course of his employment. The accident board decided that the injury was received in the ordinary course of employment and awarded compensation to the wounded man. Hence it may be reasoned that personal injury at the hands of increased customers is one of the hazards of the occupation of serving drinks in public places.

This proposition laid before Chairman James B. Carroll and his associates on the Massachusetts industrial

so in an action against a railroad by an employee to recover for personal injuries all the plaintiff has to prove is that the company was negligent. In spite of the change in the law which places a defending corporation at a great disadvantage in a common law action, the railroad companies prefer to take the risk of suits at common law, but the railroads constitute about the only type of enterprise that has not secured insurance under the terms of the act.

Constantly the accident board is receiving appeals for rulings on unusual questions, many of them concerned with occupational diseases. A watchmaker claimed the right to compensation because while at work he was obliged to lean on his elbow and as a consequence contracted a disease which was manifest in the wasting of one hand. He was awarded compensation for medical attendance and also was compensated for the difference between the amount he could earn after his injury and what he received before. In cases where the earnings capacity of an injured workman is reduced he is given compensation of half the difference between what he earned before the injury and what he draws from a later occupation.

Compensation for injury was recently awarded by the board to a speeder in a mill, who claimed that she contracted swollen knees by the movement of shutting the power on and off the motion consisting of pushing a lever back and releasing it with the side of the knee joint. The board decided that this was an occupational disease. A man working in a varnish factory was required to handle wood alcohol and periodically he had to suspend on account of the swollen hands. He asked for compensation for the loss of earning power and the accident board ruled that his claim was proper. But as the employee feared his condition might become chronic he changed his occupation after his convalescence.

PREVENTING MUCH LITIGATION

The fact that an employee is injured while neglecting to use a guard or other protecting device does not preclude recovery of compensation, in the opinion of the commission. The board has found that neglect to use guards has not been willful misconduct. In some instances compensation was awarded to injured employees who failed to use the guards provided, when it was shown that the guards did not offer a full measure of protection, and also interfered with the proper and efficient performance of the task. Each case of this character has been investigated by the commission and decided on its merits, irrespective of rulings on other cases.

Scores of cases have been adjudged by the members of the board without arbitration even, merely by bringing the parties together. The board prevented a great deal of litigation by securing equitable settlements. The commission has been singularly successful in adjusting claims arising from injuries which until men for further participation in the occupation in which they were engaged when incapacitated. There have been numerous instances of men who earned \$18 a week at the time of the injury and who on recovery could not earn more than \$12 or \$15 a week. The law provides that in such cases the injured employee shall be compensated to the extent of half the difference between what he received before and what he could earn after his injury. Injured employees who did not understand that they have been helped by the commission to secure their rights, and good feeling between the employees and the employers has been promoted.

Capt. Ackford of the British army has been killed by tribesmen near Shiraz, capital of the province of Pers, according to a dispatch from Teheran, Persia.

## B. H. S. NOTES

The Freshman English class recently debated very interestingly on the subject: "Resolved, That billboards are detrimental to the community." The persons who spoke affirmatively on the subject were Edna Lavery and John Henessey, while those supporting the negative argument were Frederick Skane and Max Tilson. The freshmen are debating very regularly now, and are becoming quite proficient in the art of speaking and rhetoric. The judges of the event were Ruth MacDonald, 15; John Northery, 16, and Frank Denny, 14, who decided in the negative's favor.

The girls basketball team will journey to Naugatuck tomorrow afternoon where they will play the girls' team of Naugatuck high school. The both teams have practiced faithfully during the past two weeks and a good game is expected.

Arrangements are being made for a high school pool tournament to be held in the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. during the Christmas recess. Mr. Tucker, the secretary of the department, has offered a cup for the contest. An entrance fee is to be asked, returnable to the contestant the close of the contest provided he finishes. A set of rules is now being drawn up under Henry Ervin, 14.

The B. H. S. basketball team has secured Al Burdick of the Blue Ribbons to coach them in lieu of Pat Hurley. The team will give its first exhibition against the University school tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. Admission 15 cents.

The juniors have secured Spield's orchestra to furnish the music for the winter dance which is to be held next month.

## HIGH COST OF LIVING AND INCREASED USE OF LUXURIOUS COMMODITIES

The high cost of living is today a general topic of discussion and investigation. Its causes are variously attributed, according to the truth-seeker's angle of perspective, to the tariff, the trusts, the middlemen, the farmer, the labor organization and a host of similarly elusive agencies, yet none has so far been able to show why the family head must today supply more money for the support of his household than was required a few years ago.

To the observant, thoughtful student the thought must intrude itself that not so appreciably have basic commodities increased as have manners, customs and the requirements of the common game. Education and progress have advanced, so have the ideas of those formerly satisfied with less expensive products. Turning again towards the younger

generation, precocity seems the keynote—not alone in learning, but in taste and requirement as well. Recalling the public record but a few days ago it is noted that thousands of dollars have been banked by children not yet free from public school restrictions. It is asked, "Is this money self-earned, or has it been drained from the family purse?" Can it rightly be included as one element in the so-called high living cost? We believe it may be so credited. The child today must have the advanced style clothes, to a certain extent the liberty, and all the pleasure heretofore enjoyed by the family who through years of toil had justly earned the right to such amusement.

These are conditions by no means unate up, a small scale the revolution in ideas which prevail to an enormous extent. Proportionate to the advance in ideas the increase in food, wool, meat and like foodstuffs seems to shrink in mental magnitude. Would not the term "high-living-cost" be better termed the "increased cost of custom?"

## BURGLARS MAKE HAUL AT FRANK CHENEY'S RESIDENCE

South Manchester, Dec. 12.—It was reported to the police, today, that during the night the residence of Frank Cheney had been entered by burglars and the entire first floor ransacked and a quantity of silverware and money taken. Entrance was gained by forcing a window.

The good illustration of the wit of Bishop Weidon, the popular dean of

## A MODEST BENEFACTOR

Four or five ladies bustled into a private office the other day. "What can I do for you, ladies?" asked the manager, pleasantly. "Why," began one of the visitors, "we are taking up a subscription, and we know you wouldn't like it if we didn't give you an opportunity to subscribe."

The manager bowed graciously, and asked: "And the object? Of course, it is a worthy one, or you would not be interested in it." "Yes, sir," replied the spokeswoman, "we think it is a very worthy object. It is to build a home for aged and indigent widows."

"Excellent! Excellent! I shall take pleasure in making you out a check," "Oh, how lovely of you," exclaimed the spokeswoman when she received the bit of paper and read the amount, \$100. "Oh, we didn't expect to get that much from you! We are ever so much obliged."

"That is because I do not wish my benefactions known to the world," said the manager modestly. "I wish to give the check anonymously." And he bowed the ladies out with great dignity.—Weekly Telegraph.

## THE ODOR HE MISSED.

A good illustration of the wit of Bishop Weidon, the popular dean of

Manchester, is afforded by the following story: Once at a luncheon given by the lord mayor of Manchester, the dean sat next to Sir Herbert Tree. "Well, Mr. Tree, what have you been doing today?" he asked. "I went for a long motor ride this morning and lost a bet," replied the famous actor. "Indeed," said the dean, "And may I ask what the bet was?" "I made a bet that we would pass through 400 different odors, and we only encountered 399."

"Ah," replied Bishop Weidon, promptly, "you missed the odor of sanctity."—Strand.

## THE ACCUSED.

Senator Poindexter was talking about a particularly flagrant piece of corruption. "It makes me think of Wash White," he said. "Wash White, you know, went to a lawyer and said: 'Look here, boss, I've got myself in trouble, and I want you to defend me.' 'All right,' said the lawyer. 'Have you got any money?' 'No, I ain't got no money,' answered Wash White. 'But I've got an imported silk stocking, a pair of hand-painted silk stockings, a choice set of French lingerie and a gold vanity box.' 'That'll do, I guess,' said the lawyer. 'And now, what's your trouble?' 'Robbin' an Atlantic City bathhouse,' said Wash White.—Washington Star.

FURS Make Fine Christmas Presents

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. You Will Save Dollars Buying Here.

FREE SOUVENIRS SATURDAY DECORATED CHINA PLATES with every purchase of Tea, Coffee, Spices, Baking Powder, Extracts, etc. In Addition to Usual Profit Sharing Checks

SPECIAL THIS WEEK OAT FLAKES, 15c. 1 Check SUN-KEE-TEA Special Present in addition to regular souvenir GRANULATED SUGAR 4 3/4 lbs ..... \$ .25 9 3/4 lbs ..... .50 19 1/2 lbs ..... 1.00 25 lb Cloth Sacks ..... 1.25

The Union Pacific Tea Company, 1058 MAIN STREET 701 EAST MAIN STREET Telephone Connections